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NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL Monterey, California





THESIS

THE CREDIBILITY OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT IN THE MAINTENANCE ENVIRONMENT

by

David Neal Doyle

December 1987

Thesis Advisor:

R. Evered

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The Credibility of the Supply Department in the Maintenance Environment

by

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B.A., Ouachita Baptist University, 1974

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the credibility of the supply department within the maintenance environment. Data for the analysis was obtained by surveying commanding officers and Supply Corps officers of 312 maintenance-related Navy activities. The surveys were distributed under report control number OPNAV-4400-4(OT). Each population was analyzed independent of the other. The conclusion of this research is based on a comparison of that independent analysis and shows that the supply department within the maintenance environment has a significant credibility gap.

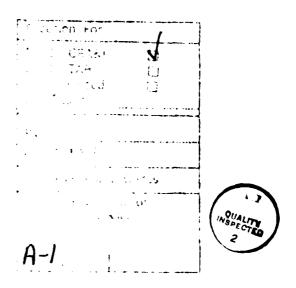


TABLE OF CONTENTS

ı.	INT	RODUCTION
	A.	BACKGROUND
	в.	OBJECTIVES
	c.	THE RESEARCH QUESTION
	D.	SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS
	E.	ASSUMPTIONS
	F.	METHODOLOGY 1
		1. Sampling Methodology 1
		2. Survey Design 1
		3. Analysis 1
		a. Analysis of Variance Between Groups 1
		b. Analysis of Variance Within Groups 1
		c. Categorical Analysis 1
		d. Partial Correlation Analysis 1
	G.	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS 1
	н.	ORGANIZATION OF STUDY 1
II.	ANA	LYSIS OF COMMANDING OFFICER RESPONSES 1
	A.	COMPARISON OF FACTOR MEANS 1
	в.	ANOVA BETWEEN GROUPS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS 1
	c.	RANK ANOVA WITHIN GROUPS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS 19
		1. Command Type 2:
		2. Community 2

		3.	Command Size	21
		4.	Commanding Officer Rank	22
		5.	Supply Officer Rank	22
		6.	Best Department	22
		7.	Worst Department	24
		8.	What If	26
	D.	PAR	TIAL CORRELATION OF FACTORS ANALYSIS	26
III.	ANA	LYSI	S OF SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER RESPONSES	28
	A.	COM	PARISON OF FACTOR MEANS	29
	в.	ANO'	VA BETWEEN GROUPS OF SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS	30
	c.		K ANOVA WITHIN GROUPS OF SUPPLY CORPS	32
		1.	Community	34
		2.	Command Size	34
		3.	Supply Officer Rank	34
		4.	Commanding Officer Commissioned Years	35
		5.	Best Department	35
		6.	Worst Department	35
		7.	What If	38
		8.	Evaluation Method	38
	D.	PAR	TIAL CORRELATION OF FACTORS ANALYSIS	39
IV.	CON	CLUS	IONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	41
	A.	CON	CLUSIONS	41
	B.	REC	OMMENDATIONS	45
APPEND:	IX A		COMMANDING OFFICER EVALUATION OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT	47
APPEND:	IX B		SUPPLY OFFICER EVALUATION OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT	51

APPENDIX C	COMMANDING OFFICER RESPONSES	55
APPENDIX D	SUPPLY OFFICER RESPONSES	60
APPENDIX E	LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	64

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LIST OF FIGURES

2-1	Commanding Officer Respondents	15
2-2	Matrix of Factor Means	16
2-3	Analysis of Variance Between Groups	18
2-4	Rank Analysis Within Commanding Officer Groups	20
2-5	Best Department is the Supply Department	23
2-6	Worst Department is the Supply Department	25
2-7	Partial Correlation of Factors Against Factor U	27
3-1	Supply Corps Officer Respondents	28
3-2	Matrix of Factor Means	30
3-3	Analysis of Variance Between Groups	31
3-4	Rank Analysis Within Supply Corps Officer Groups	33
3-5	The Best Department is the Supply Department	36
3-6	The Worst Department is the Supply Department	37
3-7	Partial Correlation of Factors Against Factor U	40
4-1	Supply Department Impact	41
4-2	Best and Worst Departments	42
4-3	Correlation Differences	44

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The credibility of the supply department in the maintenance environment is crucial. The supply department is responsible for major logistic support elements which are integral to sound maintenance decisions. A loss of commanding officer confidence in the supply department can result in less-than-optimum maintenance procedures. Worse yet, the loss of confidence will likely force maintenance personnel to devise unique support avenues and bypass established lines of supply logistics support. Even so, the author has not found a single study which attempts to measure the level of confidence that either the commanding officer or the supply officer within the maintenance environment has in the supply department.

B. OBJECTIVES

The first objective of this thesis is to measure and report the level of confidence the commanding officer of a maintenance-related activity has in his supply department. Chapter II presents this work. The second objective is to measure and report the level of confidence the supply officer of that same activity has in the supply department. This presentation is found in Chapter III.

Indirectly, this thesis reports on the credibility of the Supply Corps officer. After all, the Supply Corps officer is the functional head of the supply organization within the maintenance activity. He gives his supply organization direction. He sets departmental priorities. He is the role model for his department.

C. THE RESEARCH QUESTION

Does the supply department within the maintenance environment have a credibility gap?

D. SCOPE AND LIMITATION

Within the framework of this thesis, a maintenance environment is defined as:

- (1) Any afloat activity which is assigned a Supply Corps Officer
- (2) Any ashore activity which has a maintenance-related primary mission and is assigned a Supply Corps officer who is responsible for the supply logistics support of that activity

This study does not consider the impact which the environment outside of the local maintenance activity has. For example, wholesale provisioning or stocking policies may impact onboard supply logistic support, but these policies are outside the boundaries of this thesis. Rather, this research surveys how the supply department performs within the narrow bounds of the local maintenance environment.

E. ASSUMPTIONS

First, this research assumes that both commanding officers and Supply Corps officers can quantify 13 subjective measures of "level of confidence". These measures are referred to as "factors" throughout this report. They are found in Appendices A and B. Specifically, the factors are survey questions I through U. Second, the analysis of variance in this report assumes populations are independent in relationship, normal in distribution, and equal in variance.

F. METHODOLOGY

1. Sampling Methodology

Two surveys were used to get sample data from two populations of officers within the maintenance environment. Appendix A was used to get data from commanding officers; Appendix B was used to get data from Supply Corps officers. Appendices A and B are identical in that they solicit the same information from the respondents. Both the commanding officer and the supply officer of each activity surveyed were requested to complete the applicable surveys. These activities were selected at random from a list of "maintenance activities" taken from the Navy Standard Distribution List.

2. Survey Design

Survey questions A through C specify the primary groups of commanding officers and Supply Corps officers.

Sub-groups of each primary group not only include those within-group ranks identified by questions A through C, but also include those within-group ranks identified by questions D through F and questions V through Y.

Survey questions I through U identify the subjective factors which commanding officers and Supply Corps officers are asked to quantify. Those factors are:

- (I) Timeliness in responding to customer needs
- (J) Accuracy of the departments's records and reports
- (K) Degree to which promises made are kept
- (L) Level of professional skill within the department
- (M) Degree of favorable interface with customer departments
- (N) Degree to which stated department goals support command goals
- (O) Degree to which department actions support command goals
- (P) Level of positive morale within the department
- (Q) The department's openness to change
- (R) The department's commitment to customer service
- (S) Degree of advanced planning (rather than crisis management) done within the department
- (T) Degree to which the department is consistent in its performance
- (U) Level of confidence held in the department

Of all the factors, factor U is the basis used for much of the analysis in this report. Factor U measures the level of confidence that the respondent has in the supply department.

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3. Analysis

Four analysis techniques are used to analyze the response data contained in Appendix C and in Appendix D: analysis of variance between groups, rank analysis of variance within groups, categorical analysis, and partial correlation analysis. All statistical analysis in this thesis is evaluated at the .05 level of significance.

Analysis of variance between populations is not included in this report. The author concluded that the commanding officer definition of "level of confidence" is incommensurable with the Supply Corps officer definition of the same term. This conclusion was reached through partial correlation analysis and is explained in Chapter IV.

a. Analysis of Variance Between Groups

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) tests whether population group means are merely different or if one mean is statistically greater that the other mean. Figure 2-2 and Figure 3-2 list the factor means by primary groups. Figure 2-3 and Figure 3-3 summarize the analysis of betweengroup variance for factor U responses.

b. Rank Analysis of Variance Within Groups

Analysis of rank variance within primary groups of each population tests whether or not within-group rank means are statistically different. Again, factor U is the basis for this analysis. Figure 2-4 and Figure 3-4

summarize the analysis of rank variance within each primary group.

c. Categorical Analysis

Categorical analysis provides a non-metric method of analyzing population responses by categories. Figures 2-5, 2-6, 3-5, 3-6, 4-1, and 4-2 are crosstabulations of categorical responses.

d. Partial Correlation Analysis

Partial correlation measures the relationship between two factors and controls for other factor influences in that relationship. Figures 2-7, 3-7, and 4-3 summarize the partial correlations of factors I through T with factor U.

G. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

More than 11 percent of the commanding officers surveyed report that the supply department is the worst of all departments within their commands. Nearly eighty-two percent of these "worst departments" are found aboard afloat commands. In addition, 21 percent of the commanding officers surveyed (see Figure 4-1) admit that if all their departments performed as does the supply department, the effectiveness of those commands would decrease at least slightly. The first finding of this thesis is that supply departments afloat have a credibility gap.

Figures 2-7 and 3-7 summarize factors that commanding officers and Supply Corps officers believe relate most to

"level of confidence". They are noticeably different. The second finding of this thesis is that commanding officers and Supply Corps officers have obviously different criterion for defining their level of confidence in the supply department.

H. ORGANIZATION OF STUDY

Chapter II of this study summarizes the analysis of commanding officer responses to Appendix A. Raw response data from commanding officers are found in Appendix C. Chapter III summarizes the analysis of Supply Corps officer responses to Appendix B. Raw response data from Supply Corps officers are found in Appendix D. Chapter IV presents the conclusions and recommendation of this thesis.

II. ANALYSIS OF COMMANDING OFFICER RESPONSES

Two hundred and one of the 312 commanding officers surveyed returned data which is used in this analysis. Another seven responses could not be used because they had at least one blank answer field. Figure 2-1 shows a summary of the major groups of commanding officers whose data is used.

GROUPS	POPULATION
GROUPS	COMMANDING OFFICERS
AFLOAT ASHORE	152 49
TOTAL	201
ATLANTIC FLEET PACIFIC FLEET NOT APPLICABLE	101 98 2
TOTAL	201
SUBMARINE SURFACE AVIATION OTHER	47 110 41 3
TOTAL	201

Figure 2-1 Commanding Officer Respondents

Very few commanding officers from groups labelled "NOT APPLICABLE" and "OTHER" replied to the survey. Due to the very few replies from these groups they are not analyzed as separate groups. They include shipyards and other ashore

maintenance activities which are neither part of the Atlantic or Pacific Fleets nor members of the submarine, surface, or aviation communities. Rather, their responses are nested within and analyzed with certain ranks of the group CO.

A. COMPARISON OF FACTOR MEANS

F A C	DESCRIPTION								
TOR		c o	C O A F L	C O A S H	C O L A N T	COPAC	COSDB	COSURF	C O A V I
I	Is responsive	4.90	4.85	5.04	4.85	4.96	4.98	4.87	4.85
J	Records/report	4.79	4.76	4.86	4.69	4.91	5.02	4.77	4.63
К	Keeps promises	4.96	4.88	5.04	4.89	5.03	5.04	4.90	5.02
L	Skill	4.82	4.74	5.04	4.72	4.93	5.02	4.69	4.90
М	Interfaces	4.87	4.78	5.14	4.81	4.95	4.94	4.78	5.02
N	Command Goals	5.35	5.30	5.53	5.26	5.46	5.36	5.31	5.44
0	Supports Goals	5.07	5.00	5.29	5.00	5.16	5.34	4.98	4.95
P	Morale	4.74	4.70	4.86	4.68	4.82	4.79	4.68	4.80
Q	Open to change	4.65	4.55	4.92	4.68	4.61	4.79	4.50	4.88
R	Committed	5.10	4.98	5.47	5.06	5.15	5.19	5.00	5.24
S	Plans	4.59	4.55	4.71	4.50	4.69	4.63	4.58	4.61
Т	Consistent	4.89	4.83	5.06	4.75	5.02	4.91	4.84	5.02
מ	CO confidence	5.12	5.05	5.37	5.08	5.17	5.23	5.01	5.34

Figure 2-2 Matrix of Factor Means

Figure 2-2 is a matrix of commanding officer groups and evaluation factors. Factors I through U represent survey questions I through U respectively. (Refer to the survey of commanding officers in Appendix A) In Figure 2-2 a brief description of each factor is given immediately to the right of that factor. The numbers in the matrix blocks are the group means for each factor analyzed.

Figure 2-2 is shown to highlight the fact that between-group means are rarely ever identical. But while differences in the means shown in Figure 2-2 do exist, their group means may or may not be statistically different. These means only reflect the opinion of the specific commanding officers who were surveyed. And since they only represent a sample of the total population of the various groups of commanding officers, their means are likely different from the true population group means.

B. ANOVA BETWEEN GROUPS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS

Analysis of variance evaluates the probability that a sample mean is also the population mean. When two or more means are compared for equality, this type of analysis evaluates whether mean differences are a result of sample variations or a result of actual differences between groups.

The primary group means of survey question U from Appendix B are summarized in Figure 2-2. Those means were statistically compared with each other by analysis of variance. Figure 2-3 summarizes this comparison and

indicates which group of commanding officers have statistically different means. The null hypothesis used for Figure 2-3 states that there is no difference between group

COMMANDING OFFICER ANOVA BETWEEN PRIMARY GROUPS									
PRIMARY GROUPS	c o	C O A F L	C O A S H	C O L A N T	C O P A C	COSUB	COSURF	C O A V I	
со									
COAFL			R						
COASH							R		
COLANT									
COPAC									
COSUB									
COSURF									
COAVI									

Figure 2-3 Analysis of Variance Between Groups

means. In terms of question U, the null hypothesis states that all groups of commanding officers have the same level of confidence in the supply department. A blank in a matrix block indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted; a "R" in a matrix block indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected.

We learn from Figure 2-3 that two sets of groups show significant mean differences. Group COASH has a statistically higher mean than either COAFL or COSURF. In terms of confidence in the supply department, COASH has a higher level of confidence than either COAFL or COSURF. All other between-group combinations have no statistical differences in their confidence in the supply department.

C. RANK ANOVA WITHIN GROUPS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS

Each primary group of commanding officers has nested within its boundaries other unique groups. These are called sub-groups. In the section B above, we saw that two sub-group comparisons of the group CO, namely COAFL and COASH, show statistically different confidence means. All primary groups listed to the right of group CO in Figure 2-3 could actually be considered sub-groups of the larger population CO. These sub-groups can be further subdivided into smaller groups known as ranks. The last section discussed differences between groups; this section reports on differences within those same groups. Figure 2-4 is a matrix which summarizes within group analysis of variance just as the between-group analysis of variance was summarized in Figure 2-3.

S U R V E	COMMANDING OFFICER SUB-GROUPS ANOVA BY RANKS										
Y Q	SUB-GROUPS			(GROUP	5	1011				
UESTION		υo	C O A F L	C O A S H	C O L A N T	C O P A C	C O S U B	C O S U R F	C O A V I		
A	Command type	R									
В	Fleet										
С	Community			R							
D	Command size					R					
E	CO rank						R				
F	SO rank	R				R		R			
G	Number of SO										
Н	CO years										
V	Best dept.	R	R		R	R	R				
W	Worst dept.	R	R		R	R		R			
х	What if	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
Y	Eval. method										

Figure 2-4 Rank Analysis Within Commanding Officer Groups

As before, the analysis of variance is based on answers to survey question U. The null hypothesis in this case states that there are no significant mean differences due to ranks within any primary group of commanding officers.

(Primary groups of commanding officers are always prefixed by "CO") A blank in a matrix block indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted; a "R" in a matrix block indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected.

The following observations refer to groups within which the hypothesis is rejected. The term "mean" as used below always refers to the level of confidence the commanding officer has in his supply department.

1. Command Type

A significant difference in means exists between groups COAFL and COASH. Group COASH has the highest level of confidence in the supply department.

2. Community

Group COASH has a significant difference in means between the submarine and surface communities. The mean of the submarine community is statistically higher than the mean of the surface community.

3. Command Size

Confidence level means are statistically different due to command size within the group COPAC. Here the commanding officers whose commands are greater than 1,000 in

size have a mean which is statistically higher than those whose commands are between 200 and 499 in size.

4. Commanding Officer Rank

The group COSUB is the only group which shows a mean difference due to the rank of the commanding officer. Within this group the confidence level of captains is statistically higher than the confidence level of commanders.

5. Supply Officer Rank

Groups CO, COPAC, and COSURF show that the mean confidence level of the commanding officer is significantly affected by the rank of the supply officer. Within these groups, and other groups, commands whose senior supply officers are Supply Corps commanders draw the highest average levels of credibility. Within any group, commands whose senior supply officers are Supply Corps lieutenant commanders draw the lowest average levels of credibility.

6. Best Department

Within groups CO, COAFL, COLANT, COPAC, and COSUB the confidence level means are very dependent on whether or not the commanding officer views the supply department as his best department. Within groups CO and COAFL, commanding officers who evaluate either the weapons or the engineering departments as the best departments have a statistically lower level of confidence in the supply department. Within group COLANT the same is true only when the weapons

CROSSTABULATION OF COMMANDING OFFICER RESPONSES TO SURVEY QUESTION V

GROUP	TOTAL		PERCENT			
GROUP	RESPONDENTS		OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS SAY SUPPLY = BEST	DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY = BEST WITHIN GROUPS		
AFLOAT ASHORE	152 49	22 11	10.9% 5.5%	66.7% 33.3%		
TOTAL	201	33	16.4%	100.0%		
ATLANTIC PACIFIC NOT APPLICABLE	101 98 2	16 17 0	7.9% 8.5% 0.0%	48.5% 51.5% 0.0%		
TOTAL	201	33	16.4%	100.0%		
SUBMARINE SURFACE AVIATION OTHER	47 110 41 3	9 17 6 1	4.5% 8.5% 3.0% 0.4%	27.3% 51.5% 18.2% 3.0%		
TOTAL	201	33	16.4%	100.0%		

Figure 2-5 Best Department is the Supply Department

department is selected as the best. Within COPAC and COSUB this is true only when the engineering department is selected as the best department. Otherwise, the commanding officer's choice of the best department has no significant impact on his confidence in the supply department.

Figure 2-5 shows a crosstabulation of commanding officer group responses to survey question V. This question reads: "My best department is the (___) department". Only the responses which identify the supply department as the best department are tabulated.

7. Worst Department

Unless the worst department is the supply department, there is no significant mean difference within the ranks of any commanding officers groups. However, when the supply department is selected as the worst, groups CO, COAFL, and COSURF show a statistical difference between the supply and all other departments. Groups COLANT and COPAC show that the supply and repair/maintenance/production department means are statistically equal. Here, when repair/maintenance/production department is selected as the worst, the mean is not statistically different from when the supply department is selected as the worst department.

Figure 2-6 is a crosstabulation of group responses to survey question W. The question reads: "The worst department at my command is the (__) department". Only the

CROSSTABULATION OF COMMANDING OFFICER RESPONSES TO SURVEY QUESTION W

CDOVD	TOTAL		PERCENT			
GROUP	RESPONDENTS	1	OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS SAY SUPPLY =WORST	DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY = WORST WITHIN GROUPS		
AFLOAT ASHORE	152 49	19 4	9.4%	82.6% 17.4%		
TOTAL	201	23 11.4%		100.0%		
ATLANTIC PACIFIC NOT APPLICABLE	101 98 2	14 8 1	7.0% 4.0% 0.4%	60.9% 34.8% 4.3%		
TOTAL	201	23	11.4%	100.0%		
SUBMARINE SURFACE AVIATION OTHER	47 110 41 3	6 10 7 0	3.0% 5.0% 3.4% 0.0%	26.1% 43.5% 30.4% 0.0%		
TOTAL	201	23	11.4%	100.0%		

Figure 2-6 Worst Department is the Supply Department

replies which identify the supply department as the worst department are tabulated.

8. What If

All groups of commanding officers report that if all departments performed as does the supply department the performance of the whole command would decrease as their level of confidence in the supply department decreased. The means become statistically different between the group rank extremes.

D. PARTIAL CORRELATION OF FACTORS ANALYSIS

Each group factor (survey question) I through T was correlated against factor U by partial correlation analysis. The results were ordered from one to 12 (highest positive correlation to lowest positive or negative correlation) within each respective group. Figure 2-7 summarizes that ordering. Partial correlation measures the relationship between two factors while controlling for possible effects of other factors. Partial correlation is often used to uncover hidden relationships between many combinations of other factors. Figure 2-7 summarizes and compares the relative weight each commanding officer group gives to factors I through T. The lowest numbers in the matrix denote the highest positive weights. Negative correlations are identified by an asterisk.

FA	F DESCRIPTION GROUPS								
TOR		uо	C O A F L	C O A S H	C O L A N T	C O P A C	C O S U B	C O S U R F	C O A V I
I	Is responsive	9	10	9*	10*	7	6	11*	1
J	Records/report	7	8	8	1	11*	7	9	7
К	Keeps promises	10	9	7	12*	6	12*	3	9*
L	Skill	2	3	3	7	2	3	5	2
M	Interface	11	11	11*	4	12*	10*	7	12*
N	Command goals	6	7	2	6	10*	2	8	8
0	Supports goals	3	ı	12*	5	4	9*	1	10*
P	Morale	8	4	10*	8	8	8	4	11
Q	Open to change	4	5	1	2	9	4	10	4
R	Committed	12	12	4	11*	5	11*	12*	3
s	Plans	1	2	5	3	3	1	2	5
T	Consistent	5	6	6	9	1	5	6	6

Figure 2-7 Partial Correlation of Factors Against Factor U

III. ANALYSIS OF SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER RESPONSES

One hundred and eighty-seven of the 312 Supply Corps Officers surveyed returned surveys which is used in this analysis. Another eleven responses could not be used because they had at least one blank answer field. Figure 3-1 shows a summary of the major groups of Supply Corps officers whose data is used.

GROUPS	POPULATION				
GROUPS	SUPPLY OFFICERS				
AFLOAT	134				
ASHORE	53				
TOTAL	187				
ATLANTIC FLEET	94				
PACIFIC FLEET	83				
NOT APPLICABLE	10				
TOTAL	187				
SUBMARINE	51				
SURFACE	88				
AVIATION	40				
OTHER	8				
TOTAL	187				

Figure 3-1 Supply Corps Officer Respondents

Although more Supply Corps officers than commanding officers from groups labelled "NOT APPLICABLE" and "OTHER" responded, the number of replies from these groups is still

insufficient for good data analysis. Therefore, they are not analyzed as separate groups. They include Supply Corps officers from maintenance activities which are neither part of the Atlantic or Pacific Fleets, nor members of the submarine, surface, or aviation communities. Their data is nested within and analyzed with certain ranks of group SO

A. COMPARISON OF FACTOR MEANS

Figure 3-2 is a matrix of Supply Corps officer groups and evaluation factors. Factors I through U represent survey questions I through U respectively. (Refer to the survey of Supply Corps officers in Appendix B) A brief description of each factor is given immediately to the right of that factor. The numbers in the matrix blocks are the group means for each factor analyzed.

Figure 3-2 is shown to highlight the fact that between-group means are rarely ever identical. But while differences in the means shown in Figure 3-2 do exist, their group means may or may not be statistically different. These means only reflect the opinion of the specific Supply Corps officers surveyed. And, since they only represent a sample of the total population of the various groups of Supply Corps officers, their means are likely different from the true population group means.

B. ANOVA BETWEEN GROUPS OF SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

Analysis of variance evaluates the probability that a sample mean is also the population mean. When two or more means are compared for equality, this type of analysis

F A C	FACTORS DESCRIPTION	SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER GROUPS								
TOR		s o	S O A F L	S O A S H	S O L A N T	S O P A C	S O S U B	S O S U R F	S O A V I	
I	Is responsive	4.86	4.86	4.85	4.82	4.89	5.06	4.80	4.67	
J	Records/report	4.69	4.71	4.64	4.52	4.93	4.88	4.69	4.48	
K	Keeps promises	5.11	5.13	5.08	5.01	5.20	5.39	4.97	5.05	
L	Skill	4.47	4.47	4.45	4.39	4.53	4.80	4.22	4.48	
М	Interfaces	4.79	4.78	4.81	4.72	4.88	4.88	4.69	4.85	
N	Command Goals	5.25	5.25	5.26	5.20	5.31	5.35	5.23	5.10	
0	Supports Goals	5.28	5.25	5.34	5.17	5.40	5.47	5.20	5.18	
P	Morale	4.40	4.29	4.66	4.26	4.51	4.41	4.27	4.58	
Q	Open to change	4.44	4.40	4.55	4.37	4.50	4.47	4.35	4.48	
R	Committed	5.13	5.10	5.21	5.02	5.24	5.17	5.11	5.13	
s	Plans	4.43	4.42	4.47	4.20	4.73	4.63	4.34	4.42	
Т	Consistent	4.78	4.72	4.92	4.68	4.87	4.98	4.60	4.85	
U	CO confidence	5.14	5.11	5.23	5.04	5.25	5.33	4.98	5.20	

Figure 3-2 Matrix of Factor Means

evaluates whether mean differences are a result of sample variations or a result of actual differences between groups.

The primary group means of survey question U from Appendix B are summarized in Figure 3-2. The means were statistically compared with each other by analysis of variance.

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER ANOVA BETWEEN PRIMARY GROUPS								
PRIMARY GROUPS	s o	S O A F L	S O A S H	S O L A N T	S O P A C	S O S U B	S O S U R F	S O A V I
so								
SOAFL								
SOASH								
SOLANT								
SOPAC								
SOSUB								
SOSURF								
SOAVI								

Figure 3-3 Analysis of Variance Between Groups

Figure 3-3 summarizes this comparison and indicates which groups of Supply Corps officers have statistically

different means. The null hypothesis for Figure 3-3 states that there is no difference between group means. In terms of question U, the null hypothesis states that all groups of Supply Corps officers have the same level of confidence in the supply department. A blank in a matrix block indicates that the null hypothesis is accepted; a "R" in a matrix block indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected.

We learn from Figure 3-3 that only one comparison of means is rejected. Specifically, groups SOSUB and SOSURF show a statistical difference in means. In term of survey question U, this tells us that SOSUB Supply Corps officers have a statistically higher level of confidence in the supply department than do SOSURF Supply Corps officers.

C. RANK ANOVA WITHIN GROUPS OF SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

Each primary group of Supply Corps officers has nested within its boundaries other unique groups. These are called sub-groups. In section B above we saw that two sub-groups of the group SO, namely SOSUB and SOSURF have statistically different means. Again, all the groups listed to the right of group SO can be considered sub-groups of the larger population SO. These sub-groups can be further subdivided into smaller groups known as ranks. In the last section we looked for differences between groups; in this section we will look for differences within those same groups. Figure 3-4 is a matrix which summarizes the within-group analysis.

S U R V E	SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER SUB-GROUPS ANOVA BY RANKS								
Y Q U	SUB-GROUPS	GROUPS							
ESTION		s o	S O A F L	S O A S H	S O L A N T	S O P A C	S O S U B	S O S U R F	S O A V I
A	Command type								
В	Fleet								
С	Community				R				
а	Command size		R		R				
E	CO rank								
F	SO rank								R
G	Number of SO								
Н	CO years								R
v	Best dept.	R	R			R			
W	Worst dept.	R	R		R			R	R
x	What if	R	R		R			R	R
Y	Eval. method	R	R		R				

Figure 3-4 Rank Analysis Within Supply Corps Officer Groups

As before, the analysis of variance is based on answers to survey question U. The analysis null hypothesis states that there is no significant mean differences due to ranks within any primary group of Supply Corps officers. (Primary groups of Supply Corps officers are always prefixed by "SO") Figure 3-4 refers to ranks by survey question number. Appendix B provides more detail about the rank identities. And, as before, a blank or a "R" within a matrix block respectively indicates either acceptance or rejection of the null hypothesis.

The following observations refer to groups within which that hypothesis is rejected. The term "mean" as used below always refers to the confidence the Supply Corps officer has in his supply department.

1. Community

Within the group SOLANT the submarine community has a statistically higher mean that the surface community.

2. Command Size

Within groups SOAFL and SOLANT, supply officers of activities which have more than 1,000 persons have a statistically higher mean than those of activities which have only 500 to 999 persons.

3. Supply Officer Rank

Group SOAVI has statistical differences in means due to the rank of the supply officer. Within this group, the

Supply Corps commanders report a statistically higher mean than Supply Corps lieutenants.

4. Commanding Officer Commissioned Years

Group SOAVI registers significant within-group mean differences due to the number of years the commanding officer has been commissioned. Supply Corps officers whose commanding officers have been commissioned 24 or 25 years have a significantly higher mean that those whose commanding officers have been commissioned only 18 years.

5. Best Department

Within groups SO, SOAFL, and SOPAC, those Supply Corps officers who rated the supply department as the best department at their commands reported a significantly higher mean than some of those who did not. Specifically, those Supply Corps officers had significantly higher means than those who rated the weapons or engineering department as the best department.

Figure 3-5 shows a crosstabulation of Supply Corps officer responses to survey question V. The question reads:
"The best department at my command is the (___) department".
Only the responses which identify the supply department as the best department are tabulated.

6. Worst Department

Unless the worst department is the supply department, group SO shows no significant differences in means based on which one is considered the worst department.

CROSSTABULATION OF SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER RESPONSES TO SURVEY QUESTION V

GROUP	TOTAL		PERCENT			
GROOP	RESPONDENTS	SAY SUPPLY = BEST		DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY = BEST WITHIN GROUPS		
AFLOAT ASHORE	134 53	82 32	43.8% 17.2%	71.9% 28.1%		
TOTAL	187	114	61.0%	100.0%		
ATLANTIC PACIFIC NOT APPLICABLE	94 83 10	53 53 8	28.3% 28.3% 4.4%	46.5% 46.5% 7.0%		
TOTAL	187	114	61.0%	100.0%		
SUBMARINE SURFACE AVIATION OTHER	51 88 40 8	32 52 23 7	17.1% 27.8% 12.3% 3.8%	28.1% 45.6% 20.2% 6.1%		
TOTAL	187	114	61.0%	100.0%		

Figure 3-5 The Best Department Is The Supply Department

CROSSTABULATION OF SUPPLY CORPS OFFICER RESPONSES TO SURVEY QUESTION W

GROUP	TOTAL		PERCENT			
GROUP	RESPONDENTS	SAY SUPPLY =WORST	1	DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY = WORST WITHIN GROUPS		
AFLOAT ASHORE	134 53	6 0	3.2% 0.0%	100.0%		
TOTAL	187	6	3.2%	100.0%		
ATLANTIC PACIFIC NOT APPLICABLE	94 83 10	5 1 0	2.7% 0.5% 0.0%	84.4% 15.6% 0.0%		
TOTAL	187	6	3.2%	100.0%		
SUBMARINE SURFACE AVIATION OTHER	51 88 40 8	2 3 1 0	1.1% 1.6% 0.5% 0.0%	34.4% 50.0% 15.6% 0.0%		
TOTAL	187	6	3.2%	100.0%		

Figure 3-6 The Worst Department Is The Supply Department

When the supply department is selected as the worst, its mean is significantly lower than any other selection.

Within groups SOAFL, SOLANT, SOSURF, and SOAVI, when the supply department is selected as the worst department its means are statistically lower than any department except the repair/production/maintenance department. Group SOAVI shows and additional direct correlation between the supply department and the weapons department.

Figure 3-6 is a crosstabulation of group responses to survey question W. The question reads: "The worst department at my command is the (___) department". Only the replies which identified the supply department as the worst department are tabulated.

7. What If

Within groups SO, SOAFL, SOLANT, SOSURF, and SOAVI Supply Corps officers report that the performance of the command would decrease as their confidence in the supply department decreases. The means for these ranks becomes statistically large between the extremes.

8. Evaluation Method

Three groups report that the method the Supply Corps officer uses to evaluate the departments at his command make a statistical difference in his confidence in the supply department. Here, his confidence is statistically higher if he bases his evaluation on inspection results rather than

"other reason". Between these extremes his confidence decreases from "day-to-day performance" to "intuition".

D. PARTIAL CORRELATION OF FACTORS

Each group factor (survey question) I through T was correlated against factor U by partial correlation analysis. The results were ordered from one to 12 (highest positive correlation to lowest positive or negative correlation) within each respective group. Figure 3-7 summarizes that ordering. Partial correlation measures the relationship between two factors while controlling for possible effect of other factors. Partial correlation is often used to uncover hidden relationships between many combinations of factors. Figure 3-7 summarizes and compares the relative weight the different Supply Corps officer groups give to factors I through T. The lowest numbers in the matrix denote the highest positive weights. Negative correlations are identified by an asterisk.

									
F A	DESCRIPTION	GROUPS							
CTOR		s o	S O A F L	S O A S H	S O L A N T	S O P A C	S O S U B	808URF	S O A V I
I	Is responsive	8	9	10	12*	7	2	12*	2
J	Records/report	1	1	5	1	1	12*	1	1
К	Keeps promises	10	10	6	6	12*	9	8	6
L	Skill	3	2	8	3	4	3	2	12*
М	Interface	7	8	3	9	3	8	3	7
N	Command goals	12*	12*	7	10	11	11*	11*	8
0	Supports goals	9	11*	2	5	9	7	9	3
Р	Morale	11	7	12*	11*	5	10*	10	9*
Q	Open to change	6	6	11*	4	10	5	6	11*
R	Committed	4	3	4	7	2	1	4	10*
s	Plans	5	4	9	8	6	4	7	5
Т	Consistent	2	5	1	2	8	6	5	4

Figure 3-7 Partial Correlation of Factors Against Factor U

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion of this research paper is that the supply department within the maintenance environment has a credibility problem. Figure 4-1 graphically highlights one

COMMAND	POPULATION					
COMMAND EFFECTIVENESS WOULD:	1	MANDING FICERS	SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS			
INCREASE AT LEAST SLIGHTLY	118	(58.7%)	162	(86.6%)		
REMAIN THE SAME	41	(20.4%)	16	(8.6%)		
DECREASE AT LEAST SLIGHTLY	42	(20.9%)	9	(4.8%)		
TOTAL	201	(100.0%)	187	(100.0%)		

Figure 4-1 Supply Department Impact

basis for this conclusion. Twenty-one percent (42 commanding officers) of all commanding officers surveyed admit that if all their departments performed as does the supply department, the performance of their command would decrease at least slightly. This is analogous to saying that one fifth of the supply departments perform below the command average for all departments. Chapter II (see Figure 2-6) reports that 11.4 percent of commanding officer

respondents consider the supply department the worst department at their command.

The conclusion stated above is moderated in that the supply department compares very well against the other departments listed in Appendices A and B in terms percentage of "best" and "worst". Overall, commanding officers rate the supply department second only to the engineering department when they evaluate the "best" department. They also rate all departments except the repair/maintenance department "worse" than the supply department. Figure 4-2 summarizes the departments which are selected as the "best" and "worst". Each number in the matrix represents the percentage of either commanding officers or Supply Corps officers who chose the applicable department.

DEPARTMENT	COMMANDI	NG OFFICER	SUPPLY COR	RPS OFFICER
	BEST	BEST WORST		WORST
OPERATIONS	14.9%	26.4%	7.5%	15% 5%
WEAPONS	14.9%	12.4%	8.6%	13.4%
SUPPLY	16.4%	11.4%	61.0%	3.2%
REPAIR/MAINT	10.9%	2.5%	5.3%	7.0%
ENGINEERING	24.4%	11.9%	7.0%	22.5%
ADMIN	3.0%	18.4%	3.7%	18.7%
"OTHER"	15.4%	16.9%	7.0%	19.8%

Figure 4-2 Best and Worst Departments

Chapter II reports that the supply departments run by Supply Corps commanders have the highest average level of commanding officer confidence. However, commanders rival lieutenants in terms of which Supply Corps rank has the highest percentage of "worst" departments. Each of these ranks has roughly one third of the 23 "worst" departments. Chapter II also states that the performance of Supply Corps commanders is statistically higher than the performance of lieutenant commanders. Categorical analysis neither confirms nor discredits that finding. Categorical analysis does indicate that Supply Corps commanders head a higher number of both "best" and "worst" supply departments than do lieutenant commanders.

Of the 42 supply departments which would decrease the overall performance of their commands (if all other departments onboard performed as they do), nearly 83 percent are found onboard afloat commands. These are equally well distributed between the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets and tend to amass within the surface community.

Nearly two out of three (61 percent) of the Supply Corps officers who responded to the survey claim to have the best department onboard. This total is nearly four times higher than the number of commanding officers who credit the supply department with being the best.

Perhaps the most significant finding of this research is that commanding officers and Supply Corps officers have very

different perceptions of which factors contribute the most to "level of confidence" (credibility). Figure 4-3 shows

F A	DESCRIPTION	POPUI	ĹΑΊ	rion
FACTOR		s o		c o
I	Is responsive	8		9
J	Records/reports	1		7
K	Keeps promises	10		10
L	skill	3		2
М	Interface	7		11
N	Command goals	12*		6
0	Supports goals	9		3
P	Morale	11		8
Q	Open to change	6		4
R	Committed	4		12
s	Plans	5		1
T	Consistent	2		5

Figure 4-3 Correlation Differences

how commanding officers and Supply Corps officers differ in their definition of "level of confidence". Figure 4-3 iterates the partial correlation analysis of Figures 2-7 and 3-7 for commanding officers and Supply Corps officers. As before, the numbers in the matrix represent the relative weight given to each factor. The number one is the highest positive correlation, the number 12 is the lowest positive or negative correlation. Negative correlation are identified by an asterisk.

This discovery may give merit to the traditional line officer accusation that Supply Corps officers "march to the beat of a different drummer". Twenty-one percent of the commanding officers surveyed report that their supply departments do not keep step with the requirements of the maintenance environment. One cannot help but wonder how many Supply Corps officers from those same activities responded to the survey and said that their supply department was the best department onboard.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

This research paper establishes that 21 percent of the commanding officers surveyed are not satisfied with the performance of their supply departments. It also suggests that many Supply Corps officers may not even be aware that perhaps their department suffers a credibility gap with their commanding officer.

The Naval Supply Systems Command needs to pursue steps to independently validate the conclusions of this thesis. If that investigation confirms these findings, the Naval Supply Systems Command may choose to:

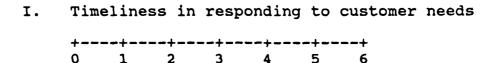
- (1) Assess the effects and costs of this credibility gap.
- (2) Sponsor frank dialog with commanding officers from the various maintenance communities. These discussions should focus on identifying sources of, and solutions to, the credibility gap.
- (3) Fully research the commanding officer's definition of credibility and incorporate that perspective into the formal training of all Supply Corps officers.
- (4) Recommend that the text of a department head's fitness reports include a ranking of that department head relative to all department heads onboard, regardless of their designators. Under current fitness report rules the performance of the Supply Corps officer is never formally compared against the performance of his non-Supply Corps counterparts.

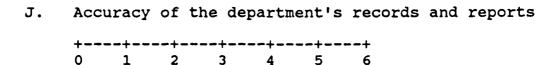
APPENDIX A

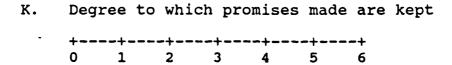
COMMANDING OFFICER EVALUATION OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

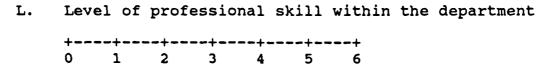
informa	ition about your o	command.	Pleas	or general background se place the number of ace () provided.
Α.	Command type:	()		Afloat Ashore
В.	Fleet:	()	(2)	Atlantic Pacific Not applicable
c.	Community:	()	(2) (3)	Submarine Surface Aviation Other
D.	Command size:	()	(2) (3) (4)	99 or less Between 100 and 199 Between 200 and 499 Between 500 and 999 Greater than 1000
E.	Your current r	ank: ()	(2) (3) (4)	Lieutenant or below Lieutenant Commander Commander Captain Flag
F.	Rank of the <u>se</u>	nior Supp	ly Coi	rps officer assigned:
		()	(2) (3) (4)	Lieutenant (JG) or below Lieutenant Lieutenant Commander Commander Captain
Questic informa	ns G and H be	low requi	re t	hat you provide the
G.	Number of Supp	ly Corps	office	ers at your command
н.	Your number of	commission	oned y	years service

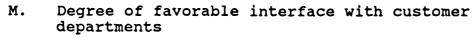
Factors I through U below refer specifically to the Supply Department at your command. Below each factor is a scale which ranges from 0 to 6. For each factor, please rate the performance of the Supply Department relative to that factor by circling the most correct number on the scale. In this section, 0 is the least favorable and 6 is the most favorable.











+	+	+	+	+	+	+
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

N. Degree to which <u>stated</u> department goals support command goals

+	+	+	+	+	+	+
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

O. Degree to which department <u>actions</u> support command goals

```
+----+---+---+---+
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

P. Level of positive morale within the department

```
+----+
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

Q.	The department's openness to change
	++ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
R.	The department's commitment to customer service
	++
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
s.	Degree of advanced planning (rather than crisis management) done within the Supply Department
	+++++ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
T.	Degree to which the department is consistent in its performance
	++
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
U.	How much confidence do you have in the Supply Department?
	++
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
	s V through Y require that you complete the by placing the number of the alternative chosen in
	() provided.
٧.	My best department is the () department.
••	
	(1) Operations(2) Weapons
	(3) Supply
	(4) Repair/Production/Maintenance
	(5) Engineering
	<pre>(6) Administration (7) Other(please specify)</pre>
••	
W.	My worst department is the () department.

- (1) Operations (2) Weapons (3) Supply (4) Repair/Production/Maintenance (5) Engineering (6) Administration (please specify) (7) Other х. If all my departments performed as does the Supply Department, the overall performance of my command would (). (1) Improve significantly (2) Improve slightly (3) Remain the same (4) Decline slightly (5) Decline significantly
- Y. My answers to statements V through X above are based <u>primarily</u> on (____). (Please select only one response)
 - (1) Inspection results
 - (2) Day-to-day performance of those departments
 - (3) Intuition
 - (4) Other reasons

APPENDIX B

SUPPLY OFFICER EVALUATION OF THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

information	on about your c	ommand. F	leas	or general background se place the number of ace () provided.
A.	Command type:	()	(1) (2)	Afloat Ashore
В.	Fleet:	()	(2)	Atlantic Pacific Not applicable
c.	Community:	()	(2) (3)	Submarine Surface Aviation Other
D.	Command size:	()	(2) (3) (4)	99 or less Between 100 and 199 Between 200 and 499 Between 500 and 999 Greater than 1000
E.	Rank of your Commanding Offi	icer ()	(2) (3) (4)	Lieutenant or below Lieutenant Commander Commander Captain Flag
F.	Your current ra	ink:	(2) (3) (4)	Lieutenant(JG) or below Lieutenant Lieutenant Commander Commander Captain
Questions information	G and H bel on requested in	ow requir the space	e t	hat you provide the _) provided.
G.	Number of Suppl	y Corps of	fice	ers at your command
н.	Your Commanding years service	Officer's	s nur	mber of commissioned

Factors I through U below refer specifically to the Supply Department at your command. Below each factor is a scale which ranges from 0 to 6. For each factor, please rate the performance of the Supply Department relative to that factor by circling the most correct number on the scale. In this section, 0 is the least favorable and 6 is the most favorable.

I. Timeliness in responding to customer needs

+----+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

J. Accuracy of the department's records and reports

0 1 2 3 4 5

K. Degree to which promises made are kept

+----+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

L. Level of professional skill within the department

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

M. Degree of favorable interface with customer departments

+---+---+---+---+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

N. Degree to which <u>stated</u> department goals support command goals

+----+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

O. Degree to which department <u>actions</u> support command goals

+----+ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

P. Level of positive morale within the department

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

(Q.	The	depar	tment	's op	ennes	s to	change				
			1									
;	R.	The	depar	tment	's co	mmitn	ent t	to custo	omer	serv	ice	
			1									
,	s.							(rath Supply I				sis
			1									
	т.		ree to			he de	eparti	ment is	cor	nsist	ent	in
		+	+ 1	-+ 2	-+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6				
	υ.		much artmen		fiden	ce d	o you	ı have	in	the	Supp	oly
			+ 1									
sente	nce	by p		the	numb			at you altern				
	v.		best artmen		tment	t at 1	my co	mmand i	s the	e (_)	
			(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	Opera Weapo Suppl Repai Engin Admin	ons Y .r/Pro neerin	oduct: ng ation	·	aintena:(1		se sp	ecif	у)
	W.		worst artmen		rtmer	nt at	my c	ommand :	is th	ne (_)	

- (1) Operations
- (2) Weapons
- (3) Supply
- (4) Repair/Production/Maintenance
- (5) Engineering
- (6) Administration
- (7) Other ____ (please specify)
- X. If all the departments performed as does the Supply Department, the overall performance of my command would (___).
 - (1) Improve significantly
 - (2) Improve slightly
 - (3) Remain the same
 - (4) Decline slightly
 - (5) Decline significantly
- Y. My answers to statements V through X above are based primarily on (___). (Please select only one response)
 - (1) Inspection results
 - (2) Day-to-day performance of those departments
 - (3) Intuition
 - (4) Other reasons

APPENDIX C

COMMANDING OFFICER RESPONSES

This appendix contains the raw data which was returned by commanding officers who responded to the survey found in Appendix A.

```
G HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY
     2 3 1
             1 20 6
                      5
                       5
                          4
                                  5
                                    5
                                      5
                                        5
                   4
                            5
                              6
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 18 5 5 5 5 5
                           6 5 4
                                  3
                                    5 4
                                        5
                                            5
 1 1 2 3 1
             1 16 4 5 5 4 3 6 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 2 1
1 1 1 3 3 2
             2 19 5 6 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 2 2 1
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 22 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 2 2 1
1 1 1 2 3 2
             1 19 4 3 4 4
                         3
                           5 5
                               4 4 4
                                      3
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 16 5 5 6 6 6 6 5
                               5 5 6 5
                                        5
                                         6 7 5 2 1
1 1 1 3 3 2
             2 17 5 5 5 5
                         5 6 5 4 3 5 5
1 1 1 5 4 4 11 23 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 3 4
                                        3 5 2
             1 19 6 5 5 5 5 6 6
1 1 1 2 3 1
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                                          6 5
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 16 5 5 5 5 5
                           6 5 5 5 5 5
                                       5 5 5 1 3
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 22 5 4 5 5 4 6 4 3 4 4 4
                                       4 5 2 1 3
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 19 4 5 4 3 3 3 4 4 2 3 2
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1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 17 5 6 5 6 6
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1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 22 4 4
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                           6 4 2 2 5 2
                                       2 4
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1 1 1 5 4 4 11 24 5 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5
                                       4 6 4 6 4
1 1 1 2 3 2
             1 23 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 6 6 5 1
1 1 1 2 3 2
             1 17 6 6 5 6 5 5 6 5 5 6 5
                                       6 6 3
 1 1 5 4 4 10 26 4 3 4 3
                          4
                           3 4
                               4 4 4 3
                                       4 3 4 1 4
1 1 1 2 3 1
            1 16 2 5 4 4 2 3 6 5 3 2 3 4 4 2 5 2 2
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 19 5 5 2 5 5 2 4 4 5 5 2 4 5 2 3 4
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 19 5 5 4 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 4
                                       4 4 5 3 5
1 1 1 5 4 3
             1 25 5 5 5
                           6 6 6 5
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                                   6 4
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                                         6 2 4 1
 1 1 5 4 4 10 25 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6
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                                         6 3 1 1 2
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 19 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 6 4 4
                                       5 5 2
 1 1 2 3 2
             1 19 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
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    2 3 4 2
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             2 22 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 7
   2 3 3 2
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             2 18 6 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 7 1 2
1 1 2 5 4 4
             4 24 5 3 5 5 5 6 6 5 4 6 5 3 5 4 3 5 1
1 1 2 4 4 4 10 24 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 5 4 3 4 5 7 4 2
1 1 2
     4 4 4
             5 26 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
                                         6 4 1 1 2
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     3 4 2
             2
              27 3 0 2 2 3 6 1 2 3 3 2 2 2 5 1 4 1
 1 2 4 4 4
             5 25 5 4 6 5 6 6 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 3 5 1 2
   2 3 3 2
             2 18 5 6 6 6
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                                         6 3 5 1
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             2 16 6 5 6
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                          6 6 5 6 6 6 5
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     3 4 2
             2 21 5 5 5 6 4 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 1 2 3 2
1 1 2 2 2 1
             1 13 5 5 4 5 6 6 5 5 5 6 4 4 5 7 5 3 2
1 1 2 3 3 3
             2 18 4 5 4
                       3 3 5 5 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 7 2 2
1 1 2 3 3 2
             2 17 5 5 4
                        4
                          5 4 5
                               4
                                 5 4 6 5
              21 5 4 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 7 5 3 2
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ABCDEF G HIJKLMNOPORSTUVWXY 5 3 2 1 21 2 2 2 3 3 5 25 6 6 22 5 6 1 2 2 2 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 2 24 5 4 4 2 23 4 4 5 5 7 7

APPENDIX D

SUPPLY OFFICER RESPONSES

This appendix contains raw data which was returned by Supply Corps officers who responded to the survey found in Appendix B.

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G HIJKLMNOPORSTUVWXY
ABCDEF
                      6 5
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    1 2 3 1
             1 16 4
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             1 22 2 2 3 2 2 4 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 5 3 5 1
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             1 19 5 4 5 6 5 5 6 6 4
                                    5 6 5 5 3 2 2 2
            10 26 6 6 6 6 5 6 6 4
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    1 5 4 4
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                                          6 4
             1 19 5 4 5 5 5 5 4
                                5 3 4 3 4
   1 2 3 1
                                          4 7
                                              3
                                                2 2
             1 15 5 4 6 4 3 4 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 3 1 2 2
  1 1 2 3 1
1 1 1 2 3 1
             1 20 6 5 6 5 5 6 6 5 5 6 5 6 6 3 2 2 2
  1 1 2 3 1
             1 16 5
                      4 5 6 5
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                                      4 5
   1 5 4 4 10 26 5 5
                      5 4 5 6 6 5
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                                          6 2
                                                1 2
             2 19 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 4
                                  5 5 5 5 6 3 7 1 1
  1 1 3 3 1
             2 16 5 6 6 5 4 5 5 4
                                  6 5 6 5 6 3 5 2 2
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    1 3 3 1
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             1 16 4 5
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             1 18 3 5 3 2 4 5 4 4 3 5
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  1 1 3 3 2
            1 19 6 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 5 5 6 3
  1 1 3 3 1
             2 18 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 5 4
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                                      6 6 6 3 2 1 2
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  1 1 2 3 2
                      5 5 5 6
             1 18 5
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             1 16 5 5 5 4 5 6 5 4
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                                    5 6 6 6 3 2 1 1
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            1 17 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5
                                  5 6 4 6 6 5 2 3 2
  1 2 3 3 2
             2 17 6 6 5 5 4 5 5 3 6
                                    6 5 5 6 3 2 1 2
  1 2
      3 3 2
             2 18 4
                    2 5 1 4
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                              4 4
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                                      1 4
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   2 4 4 3
             5 21 5 5 6 3 4 6 6 5
                                  3
                                              5 2 2
  1 2 3 3 3
             2 16 4 5 3 3 5 4 2 0
                                  1 4 1 5
             2 20 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4
    2 3 3 2
                                    6 5 5 6 3 5 2 1
      3
                          5 6 6 4
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    2
             7 22 4
                    4 5 4
                                      5 5
        4 4
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       4 4 10 24 3 2 2 2 2 6 2 3 5 3 2 2 2 1 6 5
1
  1 2
      3 3 2
             2 19 4
                    5 5 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 3 6 1 2
1 1
   2 5 4 4
             5 26 5
                   5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6
                                    6 5 5 6
             1 14 5
                    6 5 5 2 5 6 5 5 6 5 4 5
```

APPENDIX E

LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of variance
со	All commanding officer respondents
COAFL	Commanding officers of afloat commands
COASH	Commanding officers of ashore commands
COAVI	Commanding officers of afloat and ashore commands within the aviation community
COLANT	Commanding officers of afloat and ashore commands within the Atlantic Fleet
COPAC	Commanding officers of afloat and ashore commands within the Pacific Fleet
COSUB	Commanding officers of afloat and ashore commands within the submarine community
COSURF	Commanding officers of afloat and ashore commands within the surface community
so	All Supply Corps officer respondents
SOAFL	Supply Corps officers of afloat commands
SOASH	Supply Corps officers of ashore commands
SOAVI	Supply Corps officers of afloat and ashore commands within the aviation community
SOLANT	Supply Corps officers of afloat and ashore commands within the Atlantic Fleet
SOPAC	Supply Corps officers of afloat and ashore commands within the Pacific Fleet
SOSUB	Supply Corps officers of afloat and ashore commands within the submarine community
SOSURF	Supply Corps officers of afloat and ashore commands within the surface community

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